STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (58-2000) DATE: July 8, 1953

FROM : SAC, Chicago (58-194)

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was., et al
BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER, FCUSC, PERJURY

Rebuairtel to Chicago and Boston June 26 last.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, there is submitted herewith to the Bureau and Boston a summary of data believed pertinent to an interview with JOHN D. DRAGONETTI. Attention of the Bureau is directed, however, to the fact that the major part of the investigation on the FCUSC and PERJURY aspect of this case has been conducted by the Chicago Office, and agents believed to be most familiar with all phases of this matter are Agents JOHN R. PHILIPS, Chicago, and MARIO GREGORIO who was transferred to the Bureau effective on or about July 1 last.

The Bureau is also advised that interviews have been conducted recently with retired school teachers who taught at the Schiller, Carpenter, and Washington Schools while subject GIOE was in attendance. Several thought they remembered GIOE as a pupil, but were unable to supply any significant information concerning the source of birth data appearing in records of those schools. Photostatic copies of pertinent school records were displayed to them but none could recognize handwriting or be sure who furnished the data appearing thereon.

The Chicago Board of Education is presently obtaining names of former teachers still living who taught at Jenner School when GIOE was there. UACB upon completion of such interviews and the interview with DRAGONETTI, United States Attorney KERNER, Chicago, will be again contacted concerning possible prosecutive action.

cc: (2) Boston (AMSD) (REGISTERED MAIL)

JRP:JMB

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TO : Director, FBI (58-2000) DATE: July 8, 1953

FROM : SAC, Chicago (58-194)

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was. ETAL
BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER,
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Re report of SA JOHN R. PHILLIPS, JR., dated March 11, 1953 and Bureau airtel to Chicago and Boston dated June 26, 1953.

Re airtel furnished Boston with copy of re report and instructed Chicago to supply Boston with pertinent data for interview with JOHN E. DRAGONETTI, civilian employee of the United States Army at Keflavik, Iceland. Re report contains fairly comprehensive outline of instant bribery and parole case and since there have been no allegations received by Chicago that DRAGONETTI played any part in securing paroles for subjects or has any knowledge of that aspect of this case, it is not deemed necessary to furnish Boston with any substantial additional background data insofar as the bribery and parole matter part of this case is concerned.

For the information of the Boston Office, all subjects of captioned case are alleged to be members of the old Al Capone Gang in Chicago and to have continued the operation of the so-called "Chicago syndicate" after CAPONE was sent to prison for income tax evasion in the mid 1930's. The violation for which they were sentenced in 1943 involved a scheme of control of motion picture trade unions by which about $2,000,000 was extorted by the subjects and their associates from various motion picture producers under threat of trade union strikes. Prior to that time subject CHARLES GIOE had been arrested by Chicago police on several occasions but had never been convicted. Subject CAMPAGNA had one conviction for bank robbery on his record around 1918 or 1919.

Subject GIOE and ANTHONY ACCARDO (who will be mentioned in more detail later) reportedly started illegal activities

cc: (2) Boston (Encs.) (AMSD) (REGISTERED MAIL)

JRP/hms

ENCLOSURE

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in the late 1920's, dealing in bootleg beer and whiskey during prohibition but later advancing in importance in the underworld and acquiring interest in some legitimate businesses such as restaurants and night clubs. They reportedly operated also as "silent partners" in bookmaking and other gambling operations in and around Chicago.

Prior to his conviction in 1943, CAMPAGNA was known to have operated several gambling establishments in Cicero, Illinois, in a partnership with one WILLIE HEALEY (now deceased) who has been named as a former body guard and gun man in the old Capone Gang. After subjects of this case went to prison in 1943, ANTHONY ACCARDO reportedly became one of the top men in the Chicago underworld and he is still publicized as one of Chicago's major hoodlums. He resides in a palacial mansion in River Forest, Illinois, a fashionable suburb of Chicago. ACCARDO is a close friend of subject PHIL DE LUCIA and he visited DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA at Leavenworth Penitentiary prior to their parole. ACCARDO has been named in some unsubstantiated allegations as one of the persons who assisted subjects in obtaining their parole. This information concerning ACCARDO is set forth because information has been received that subject GIOE, ACCARDO and JOHN DRAGONETTI grew up in the same neighborhood, around Grand and Halsted Streets in Chicago, and that DRAGONETTI performed bookkeeping services for ACCARDO, GIOE and subject CAMPAGNA during the early 1930's. Long time acquaintances of these individuals advised that subject GIOE was known by his friends from early boyhood by the nickname "Cherrynose", given him because of the redness of the tip of his nose.

During investigation by Chicago, as reflected in re report, information was received from the Chicago office of Immigration and Naturalization Service to the effect that subject GIOE was born in Italy and never became a naturalized citizen. INS officials developed information during 1951 and 1952, looking toward a possible deportation case against GIOE for failure to register as an alien under recent immigration laws. Evidence developed by INS consisted of school records at Washington and Carpenter schools, Chicago, showing subject GIOE, to

have been born in Italy on varying dates from February, 1905 to February, 1907. INS also located a first citizenship application for one ONOFRIO GIOE, filed in June, 1921, this individual apparently being the father of subject GIOE. Further investigation by INS disclosed records of the entry into the United States on February 20, 1908 of one ONOFRIO GIUE, his wife ROSALIA and 10 month old son, CIRO GIUE. INS then obtained copies of birth certificates of CIRO GIUE and his father, ONOFRIO, born at Marineo, Palermo, Italy, on March 9, 1907 and February 11, 1856, respectively. A concurrent or contemperaneous birth record on file at the Vital Statistics Division of the Chicago Board of Health reflects the birth of CHARLES GIOE at Chicago, February 29, 1904. INS officials believe that this is a fictitious record, made on behalf of subject GIOE, who has always known that he was born in Italy. Investigation by INS failed to develop any admissable evidence that subject GIOE actually knew of his foreign birth but INS believed that he could be deported for failure to register under current regulations. INS notified GIOE in December, 1952, of regulations requiring registration by aliens and on January 30, 1953, GIOE and his attorney filed a registration for GIOE as an alien, under protest. According to INS officials, this protest registration precludes any possibility of deporting GIOE for failure to register.

Subject GIOE appeared before the Kefauver Committee in September, 1950, at which time he testified under oath that he was born in Chicago and it is believed that the perjury charge and falsely claiming citizenship charge might be based on this testimony if substantial proof could be developed that GIOE actually knew of his foreign birth. In connection with the INS case, [redacted] Federal Grand Jury,

[redacted]

b3 Per FBI

The Chicago office located further school records for subject GIOE, in addition to those set forth in re report. The records of Schiller School, Chicago, contained the name of a pupil, CHARLES "GIVE", father ONOFRIO, residence 1211 Vine Street, who entered that school in January, 1914 at the age of 6 years and 11 months, showing his birth as February 9, 1907, in Italy. He was in the first grade according to that record. Schiller School records for the following year show him again in the first grade under the name CHARLES "GIOVE", father ONOFRIO, residence 656 Elm Street, and his date and place of birth being shown as that of the previous year. The next school records of this subject was at Jenner School, Chicago, for the year 1915-16 where he was shown to be in the third grade under the name CHARLES GIOE, father NOVIO. He was shown to be 8 years and 9 months of age, born February 9, 1907 in Italy and entered this school on November 19, 1915 as a transfer from a truancy and adjustment school known as Chicago Parental School where he had been committed for 10 weeks. No record was found at Parental other than a notation in the December, 1915 report of the superintendent, reflecting the release of one CHARLES "GIVVE". From the foregoing it will be seen that school records at Chicago from 1914 through 1919 show that CHARLES GIOE was born in Italy, on dates varying from February, 1905 to February, 1907.

There are being included with this letter to Boston a number of photostatic copies of documents which are believed to be pertinent to an interview with JOHN DRAGONETTI. These documents will be listed hereinafter by item numbers with some descriptive data and comments concerning the most significant parts of these documents.

Item 1 A photostatic copy of a Declaration of Intention (first citizenship papers) in the name of ONOFRIO GIOE filed in Chicago on June 20, 1921. This document describes ONOFRIO GIOE as age 65, born February 11, 1856 at Marineo, Italy, who arrived in the United States from Palermo, Italy, aboard the vessel "San Giorgia" in February, 1906. His

occupation was laborer, color white, complexion light, height 5 feet 8 inches, weight 140 pounds, hair gray, eyes brown. He was stated to be married and to be living with his wife, ROSIE, at 951 West Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois. This form bears the signature "[illegible]". As will be noted later in this letter, the address of 951 West Erie Street become significant in this case in establishing the identity of the [illegible] in this citizenship paper as the father of subject CHARLES [illegible] and in developing strong evidence that a delayed birth record of subject CHARLES [illegible] at Chicago was a forgery. This delayed birth record, as will be seen later, was notarized by JOHN [illegible].

Item 2 A delayed birth registration for one ANTHONY [illegible], from the records of Chicago Vital Statistics, was dated June 12, 1925. This delayed birth registration shows ANTHONY [illegible] to have been born February 6, 1909 at Chicago, Illinois, such information being provided by CHARLES [illegible], brother. Subsequent investigation by Chicago established through interview with ANTHONY [illegible] and from church records in New York City that ANTHONY [illegible] is a brother of subject CHARLES [illegible] and was actually born on September 13, 1911, at New York City. ANTHONY [illegible] claimed that the purpose of the above delayed birth record was to obtain a birth certificate showing him to be age 16, in 1925, so he could obtain employment at that time. [illegible] first claimed he did not know who filed this delayed birth record for him and refused to furnish any information as to the person or persons who assisted in making this false entry in the Vital Statistics records.

Item 3 A photostatic copy of a document purported to be an affidavit of CHARLES [illegible] in support of the delayed birth record of [illegible] (Item 2 above) was obtained from the State Vital Statistics Bureau,

Springfield, Illinois. This affidavit, which is required in delayed birth recordings is notarized by JOHN A. DALTON, under date of June 12, 19[illegible]. This document along with Item 2 above becomes important because of this notarization by DALTON and the signature of DALTON thereon has been positively identified by the FBI Lab with known handwriting specimens of DALTON.

Item 4 Another affidavit by CHARLES GIOE dated March 15, 1927 purports to be a statement of CHARLES V. GIOE that he placed on record information concerning the birth of his brother ANTHONY and that this affidavit was to correct the date of birth from February 6, 1909 to the proper date of September 8, 1910. This affidavit was also notarized by JOHN A. DALTON under date of March 15, 192- (the last number of the year being missing on this document). The FBI Lab has also positively established that the signature of DALTON on this document was written by one individual to be interviewed in Iceland. The signature on the affidavit, CHARLES V. GIOE, has not been positively identified and it should be noted that this is the first known instance where subject GIOE has used or has been identified with a middle initial "V".

Item 5 This item is a delayed birth registration for one CHARLES GIOE, showing that individual to have been born February 6, 1904 at Chicago, Illinois, father CAFFARIO GIOE, age 34, and mother ROSE DAVILO, age 25. This delayed birth record bore the signature "CAFFARIO GIOE, 935 West Grand Avenue" and was dated September 30, 1925. The significance of this document will be covered under comments relative to Item 6 which follows.

Item 6 The required affidavit to the delayed birth registration for CHARLES GIOE (Item 5 above) states that ONOFRIO GIOE is the father of CHARLES GIOE, who was born February 6, 1904 at Chicago and that this birth

had not been previously recorded. This affidavit is signed "ONOFRIO GIOI, 939 West Grand Avenue" and was notarized on September 30, 1924 by JOHN J. DRAGONETTI, Notary Public. The FBI Lab positively identified the signature of this notary public with some known specimens of the DRAGONETTI now in Iceland and the Lab further concluded that the signature "ONOFRIO GIOI" appearing on this item and Item 5 above was not made by the same person who signed the first citizenship paper described under Item 1 above. Thus it appears that Items 5 and 6 are documents bearing a forged signature of ONOFRIO GIOI and since DRAGONETTI notarized one of these signatures he would have information concerning the person who actually signed these documents and he should know whether or not subject GIOI was instrumental in causing the filing of these fictitious birth records. The Lab also advised that the signature "M. C. HECKARD" as registrar on Items 2 and 5 were not made by the same person and it is possible that DRAGONETTI may have signed one of these. HECKARD has been determined by the Chicago office to be the registrar at the Chicago Board of Health at that time and who died in about 1934. According to present employees at the Board of Health any clerk in that department at that time had authority to sign the name of Mr. HECKARD to routine type documents such as these being described.

As will be noted later DRAGONETTI is believed to have worked at the Chicago Board of Health during the period of around 1922-25 and was well acquainted with employees of that department during that time and in later years. Persons interviewed are of the opinion that DRAGONETTI could have easily accomplished the filing of false birth records during the 1920's and the early 1930's. Some employees of the Chicago Board of Health advised that supervision was very lax during the 1920's and they believed that it was comparatively easy for a person to have a false or fictitious birth record prepared.

Item 7 This item is a photographic copy (2 sheets) of page 179 of the registration of births, Chicago Department of Health, containing entries relating to February, 1904 and showing an entry purporting to be the record of the birth of CHARLES GIOE on February 29, 1904 at 191 Morgan Street, Chicago. Parents are shown as ROSE GIOE (maiden name D'AMATO) who was born in Italy, and father ONOFRIO GIOE, age 34, laborer, who was also born in Italy. The person reporting this birth, MARIA MARZANO, has never been identified but is believed by Board of Health officials to be intended to represent a midwife. Neighborhood investigation around the reported place of birth failed to identify MARZANO and several old time residents in that neighborhood stated that they knew of no midwife by that name during the period of the alleged birth. This record, which is the record of births, made at or shortly after the actual birth, as distinguished from the delayed birth records which can be filed at any time, shows that ROSE GIOE was the mother of one previous child and that there were two children then living. Substantial information and proof has been developed that subject GIOE was the first born to his mother and that he and his brother ANTHONY were the only children born to their parents. Some significance might be attached to the fact that this record shows two children living at the time of this entry because it indicates that this entry might have been made after the birth of ANTHONY GIOE by some one who was aware that subject GIOE had one brother. The FBI Lab examined the original of this document and reported that this entry was prepared by a person using a different pen and different ink than the preceeding and subsequent entries appearing in that particular volume of birth records. The Lab also stated that the person preparing the entry in question attempted to copy the handwriting characteristics present in other writings on the same

page, which a person authorized to make such entries would have no occasion to do. Tests were conducted to determine the age of this entry but without significant results. It is not known whether this birth record was made before the delayed certificate (Items 5 and 6) and because of the attempt to copy other writing in this record it has not been possible to establish any information through handwriting examinations. It is extremely important to establish, if possible, the identity of the person or persons making this entry in the Vital Statistics records as well as the delayed birth record, in order to establish that subject GIOE caused these entries to be made in order to conceal his true place of birth in Italy. DRAGONETTI is the most logical person to have accomplished these recordings and if admissions can be obtained from DRAGONETTI that subject GIOE prevailed upon him to make or cause to be made these fictitious birth records, the possibility of successful perjury and FCUSC prosecution would be materially strengthened.

Item 8 This item represents photographic copies of 7 documents relating to Juvenile Case No. 80002 in the matter of juvenile CHARLES GIOE or CHARLES GIVE, in the Juvenile Court of Cook County, Illinois. Copies of these documents are being furnished because of the fact that the spelling of the surname on some of these documents appears to be the same as that of CIRO GIUE, born in Italy on March 9, 1907. Some of these documents also show that the parents of this juvenile delinquent, JOSEPH and ROSE GIOE or GIUE, resided during the period of September, 1920 to about April, 1923 at 951 West Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois. This address is significant because the citizenship application filed by ONOFRIO GIOE in June, 1921 (Item 1 above) shows that individual resided with his wife, ROSIE, at 951 West Erie Street, Chicago. This information tends to establish that ONOFRIO GIOE on the citizenship application is the father of subject GIOE and

by handwriting analysis it could be established that the signature of ONOFRIO GIOE on the delayed birth record of subject GIOE (Items 5 and 6 above) are actually forgeries notarized by JOHN DRAGONETTI.

Item 9 INS furnished the Chicago office with photostatic copies of information from microfilm records of the New York Court of Entry showing the arrival in New York on February 20, 1908 of 3 Italian citizens namely ONOFRIO GIUE, age 52, his wife, ROSALIA GIPPETTO, age 36, and son, CIRO GIUE, age 10 months. These immigrants were shown to have all been born in Marineo, Palermo, Italy, and arrived at New York aboard the Italian vessel "S. S. San Giorgio". As will be noted on other enclosures set forth hereinafter these individuals are apparently identical with persons born in Italy and whose birth certificates were obtained by INS from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Italy. It will also be noted that the ship on which these immigrants arrived in the United States is apparently identical with the one shown on the citizenship application of ONOFRIO GIOE (Item 1 above).

Item 10 This item consists of 9 photostats of documentary evidence of the birth of CIRO GIUE in Italy on March 9, 1907, being the son of ONOFRIO GIUE and ROSALIA GIPPETTO. These documents appear to refer to the same persons as those immigrants mentioned in Item 9 above. These documents show that ONOFRIO GIUE was born February 11, 1856 at Marineo, Italy, which is the same birth data as that shown in the citizenship application (Item 1 above). Thus it appears that it can be established that ONOFRIO GIUE, father of CIRO GIUE, who was born in Italy on March 9, 1907, is identical with ONOFRIO GIOE, father of subject GIOE (because of the same residence address in 1921). These 9 photostatic copies of documents received by INS from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Italy are not being described in detail in this letter since they are self-explanatory.

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Item 11 This item is a photostatic copy of alien registration form 8438195, executed by subject GIOE and his attorney at Chicago on January 30, 1953. It will be noted that the subject included a supplemental statement on this registration to the effect that he registered as an alien only because of information furnished to him by INS and that he still believes he was born in Chicago, Illinois. According to INS officials, Chicago, subject GIOE was given written notice of the requirement that aliens register by letter in December, 1952, because of the fact that if such notice was not furnished him, he might use that fact in subsequent deportation proceedings as a defense.

The foregoing documents and explanatory material has been furnished in order to provide the Boston office with the history of the FCUSC and perjury aspect of this case and to show the connection between the documents being furnished and JOHN DRAGONETTI and the possibility that he may have information which could prove knowledge on the part of subject GIOE that he (GIOE) has always known that he was born in Italy as CIRO GIUE. Additional information set forth hereinafter will consist of background information and data received from interviews which tends to strengthen the belief that DRAGONETTI has considerable knowledge of the false birth records of subject GIOE.

[redacted] Chicago, Illinois, who is the [redacted] was interviewed by agents of the Chicago office. She requested that her identity be kept confidential and in an interview with DRAGONETTI it is believed that this source should be closely guarded. It is pointed out that informants of the Chicago office have stated in the past that subject GIOE has made remarks that he would not hesitate to kill any person who might be in a position to cause him to [redacted] b7D Per FBI

[redacted]

and the subject CHARLES GIOE were friends of long standing and that in the [redacted] subject GIOE would occasionally clean and polish [redacted] automobile for [redacted] that DRAGONETTI and subject GIOE grew up in the same neighborhood around Grand Avenue and Halsted Street in Chicago and were apparently friends from boyhood days. [redacted] for subject GIOE and some of his associates including Chicago hoodlums ANTHONY ACCARDO with alias Joe Batters, and subject LOUIS COMPAGNA. [redacted] readily identified photographs of GIOE, CAMPAGNA, and ACCARDO. According to [redacted] these hoodlums would [redacted] b7D Per FBI [redacted] believes that such records concerned gambling, bootlegging, or other illegal activities but [redacted] could not recall any details concerning such records if [redacted] well saturated with perfume. [redacted] further related that in about 1931 [redacted] which included a [redacted] return into the United States [redacted] At that time DRAGONETTI explained that difficulties might result if [redacted] and further that Chicago birth records could not be checked for verification. She said that DRAGONETTI did not elaborate upon that statement. She continued that shortly after [redacted] in about [redacted]

[redacted] tell these friends something about the birth records of subject GIOE, mentioning the date of February 29 and the fact that such a date would apply to leap year. [redacted] said she could not recall further details of this conversation but she received the definite impression that it had something to do with the filing of a birth record for subject GIOE, relative to February 29 in a leap year. She stated that she has the impression that such birth record had already been accomplished at the time of this conversation described above.

It should be noted that the contemporaneous birth record described under Item 7 above shows the date of birth of subject GIOE as February 29, 1904, which has been determined to be a leap year.

b7D Per FBI

[redacted] also recalled conversations [redacted] DRAGONETTI indicating that he and his father, ERNEST (deceased in 1948), also assisted other unidentified Italian immigrants in the securing of birth records, purporting to show that such immigrants were born in Chicago. [redacted] identified officials or employees of the Chicago or Cook County Vital Statistics Bureau with whom DRAGONETTI was particularly friendly as one JAMES BERADO, who worked at that office at the same time she believes DRAGONETTI worked there, and who is still believed to be so employed; one JOHN BERADO, brother of JAMES, who is believed to be presently employed at the Vital Statistics Bureau but who started there after DRAGONETTI left; and CHARLES SODERLING, who also was a later employee of the Vital Statistics office but is believed to be still so employed. [redacted] stated that DRAGONETTI has been friendly with these individuals for many years and she believes that any one of them would have assisted DRAGONETTI or a friend of DRAGONETTI in making unauthorized entries in the Vital Statistics records.

[redacted] stated that since about

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b7D Per FBI

1938 or 1939 DRAGONETTI became [redacted]

West Chicago Avenue, Chicago. [redacted] stated that [redacted] doubted that DRAGONETTI would correspond with any friends and that he was perhaps closer to his unmarried sister RACHEL than to any other members of his family and that RACHEL might know of his present whereabouts.

Doctor ANGELO GERACI, River Forest, Illinois, advised that he spent his early boyhood in the old Italian section around Grand and Halsted Streets, Chicago, and was a boyhood friend and associate of JOHN DRAGONETTI. He verified that DRAGONETTI and subject GIOE were acquaintances during their boyhood and may have attended the same elementary school. Doctor GERACI claimed to have no information concerning later activities of subject GIOE and DRAGONETTI or to know anything about the date and place of birth of subject GIOE or any records relating thereto.

Investigation by the Chicago office disclosed that subject GIOE'S wife, ALBERTA, sold a summer home located on Voltz Lake, Salem Township, Kenosha County, Wisconsin, to one WILLIAM R. MC COO, 1225 Michigan Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, on March 28, 1949, for approximately $26,500. Mrs. GIOE (who spells her name JOYE) was represented in this sale by "Attorney JOHN A. DRAGONETTI", 3838 West Chicago Avenue, who is believed identical with the DRAGONETTI to be interviewed in Iceland. Mr. MC COO was represented by Attorney C. A. MITTELSTAED, Kenosha, Wisconsin. MC COO and his attorney have been interviewed but no pertinent information was developed. It was noted on the records of the County Clerk, Kenosha County, Wisconsin, that this summer home was held in the name of subject GIOE until December 24, 1943 when it was recorded as "sold" to ALBERTA GIOE, subject's wife. This was about the time the subjects of this case were committed to prison and it appears that Mrs. GIOE was only the nominee, holding title for subject GIOE. The fact that

DRAGONETTI apparently assisted GIOE in the sale of this property indicates that they were still on friendly terms in about 1949.

JOSEPH EVANGELISTA, Real Estate Dealer, 3838 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, was interviewed by Chicago agents and he admitted that he was a life long friend of both DRAGONETTI and subject GIOE and that he had assisted GIOE in the preparation of income tax returns in recent years. EVANGELISTA declined to furnish any information concerning either of these individuals, stating that he doubted that he would furnish any information if such were in his possession. He did say, however, that he and DRAGONETTI had been partners in the business where he is now located in 1948 and 1949 but that DRAGONETTI had dissipated funds of the business and that he had withdrawn from the partnership. EVANGELISTA stated that DRAGONETTI gave the business to one TONY MASSINA and JAMES BARADO, who attempted to operate it for about 6 months after which they sold out to EVANGELISTA. EVANGELISTA commented that he believed persons of Italian extraction are discriminated against and that is one of the reasons he did not feel that he could co-operate with Bureau agents.

RUTH DRAGONETTI, 1300 North Springfield, Chicago, was interviewed and claimed that she did not know the present whereabouts of her brother JOHN and claimed to have no knowledge of his association with subject GIOE. During the interview she stated that she received certain property and rights upon the death of her father and that in recent years she has experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining funds that are due to her from JOSEPH EVANGELISTA. She said that she has engaged several attorneys in an attempt to force EVANGELISTA to turn over to her the profits of certain insurance interests which EVANGELISTA has taken but she has not been successful in obtaining a fair settlement. This information is being mentioned for possible use in interview with DRAGONETTI.

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Further background information on DRAGONETTI is the fact that he worked in 1927 and 1928 for the J. J. Croake Company, a cement contracting firm, Chicago, and specimens of his known handwriting were obtained at that source. From about 1928 to about 1939 he was employed as an "outside collector" for Local Loan Company, Pulaski and Madison Street, Chicago, and considerable known handwriting specimens were obtained from that source. Officials of Local Loan Company advise that DRAGONETTI was a good collection agent for that company, particularly because of his good connections with employees of Chicago and Cook County. They stated that he was able to obtain information from such employees with little or no trouble.

Another long-time acquaintance of DRAGONETTI, one JOE DeLAURENTIS, Chicago Municipal Court clerk, was interviewed concerning DRAGONETTI and his association with subject, GIOE. DeLAURENTIS was unable to furnish any information on the subject, however, he advised that to his recollection DRAGONETTI actually worked for the Chicago Board of Health some time during the 1920's, and had many close friends working in that office, as well as other departments of the Chicago City and Cook County Government.

For further information of Boston, information has been received from old time residents around Grand and Halsted Streets in Chicago, who were acquainted with subject, GIOE, and his parents, and they advised that ONOFORIO GIOE, father of the subject, was a rather small, slightly built man with gray hair and was either crippled or deformed in one leg, and walked with a limp, frequently using a cane or walking-stick. ONOFORIO GIOE was known only to be a laborer, and no information has been received as to the type of work he did or places where he was employed. He also reportedly sold vegetables on the street corners on some occasions in order to earn money.

With respect to ROSALIA or ROSE GIOE, mother of the subject, she was recalled by some neighbors as being a hard-working, well meaning Italian woman, who did not closely associate with her neighbors and that she sometimes earned money by selling clothing on a door-to-door basis, and she was also believed to have worked in a nut processing factory in that neighborhood. One former acquaintance described subject, GIOE's mother as a "bearded lady" because she had hair growing on her face. All persons who remembered the GIOE family believed that neither the mother nor the father could speak English to any extent, and that both parents were believed to be natives of the Sicialian section of Italy. The father died in 1934 and the mother died in 1941. No information has been received as to any relatives of the GIOE family other than subject, CHARLES and his brother ANTHONY, either in this country or abroad.

For the further information of Boston, officials of Chicago and Cook County Vital Statistics Offices have advised that the system of filing birth records in Chicago around the time of subject GIOE's birth, provided for the submission of a certificate of birth by a Doctor, a midwife, or by the parents to the Chicago Board of Health (where DRAGONETTI is reported to have worked in the early 1920's), where an entry was made of the birth in a large bound volume (the type from which item 7 above was obtained), and the original certificate was then sent to the Cook County Bureau of Vital Statistics, where a photostatic copy was made and the original was then sent to the State Bureau of Vital Statistics at Springfield, Illinois. No copy or original of any certificate relating to the contemporaneous record (item 7) relating to subject, GIOE, has been located during this investigation. It will be noted that the bound book used at that time at the Chicago Board of Health was readily adaptable to making false entries at almost any time because the system was arranged to enter names alphabetically, by year and month, and there were almost always unused lines on pages of the book at the end of each month for each letter of the alphabet.

With respect to the delayed series type of birth records, information was received from City and County employees that it was believed to have been relatively easy to file a delayed birth registration during early years, including the 1920's, since enforcement of rules and regulations governing such types of birth records were apparently not followed very closely. Ordinarily a delayed series registration should have been accompanied by a certificate from a Doctor, or a midwife or by affidavits from both parents, or by two persons who had personal knowledge of the birth, or by other documentary evidence. [illegible] such as the family bible or church records. Several persons in the old Italian neighborhood, where the GIOE family lived, said that many young boys securred false birth certificates showing themselves to be older than they actually were in order to obtain employment. They believed that such fictitious birth records were obtained by having some older friend vouch for a delayed series birth registration.

Some of these old residents stated that such boys' parents would sometimes assist in the securing of fictitious birth certificates so that the boys could go to work. Illinois State Child Labor laws in effect about 1919 provided that a minor must be at least sixteen years of age before he could perform full time employment.

There is being furnished to Boston the following additional enclosures, providing background information and data believed helpful in conducting an interview with DRAGONETTI:

1. Report of SA JACK E. HERINGTON, New York, dated June 5, 1953, outlining background information on DRAGONETTI obtained from the files of the Army Auditing Agency, New York City, by whom DRAGONETTI is presently employed. b6 Per FBI b7C

2. Report of SA [redacted] Washington Field, dated April 20, 1953, containing background data on DRAGONETTI from his Selective Service file and from previous places of employment and residence.

3. Report of SA JOHN R. PHILIPS, JR., Chicago, dated April 9, 1953, containing information [redacted] b7D Per FBI

4. One group photo showing picture of subject CHARLES GIOE, subject LOUIS CAMPAGNA, and their attorney, WILLIAM SCOTT STEWART. These individuals are identified by number and names on the back.

5. Two photographs of JOHN E. DRAGONETTI, one taken in about 1934, and the other taken in about 1945. Descriptive data appears on the backs of these photographs.

The purpose of this interview with DRAGONETTI is of course, to obtain from him an admission and if possible a signed statement, covering all details of his activities, in the preparation and filing of the suspected birth records of subject CHARLES GIOE and his brother, ANTHONY. Particular emphasis should be directed to the reasons for filing such records, the part played by subject GIOE in preparing these records, when and how they were prepared, and incorporated into the official Vital Statistics records, as well as the identity and activity of any other person or persons who might have assisted.

Attention is directed to the following points which might be helpful in interviewing DRAGONETTI. Descriptive data concerning subject GIOE's father, ONOFORIO, is set out above and DRAGONETTI might be questioned concerning the appearance of the father, since records indicate that he notarized a signature purporting to be that of ONOFORIO GIOE.

It will be noted that the contemporaneous birth record of subject GIOE (item 7) shows his parents having two living children at that time, when all other information indicates that subject GIOE was the first born of his mother, this indicating that this record might have been made after the birth of the subject's brother, ANTHONY. It is also to be noted that information was received that JOE EVANGELISTA, reportedly a long-time friend of DRAGONETTI and subject GIOE, is presently operating the real estate business formerly owned by DRAGONETTI's late father, ERNEST, and that DRAGONETTI's sister, RACHEL, claims that EVANGELISTA is withholding an income to which she is entitled.

This matter has been discussed with United States Attorney OTTO KERNER, JR., Chicago, who expressed a keen interest in this case and there is a possibility that Mr. KERNER might desire to present this case to a Federal Grand Jury at some future date.

The foregoing suggestions are not intended to limit the scope of the interview with DRAGONETTI, but are merely being mentioned as possible points in the event DRAGONETTI is reluctant to furnish information.

All documents and serials enclosed to Boston with this letter should be returned to Chicago when they are no longer needed.